

**Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the surface of the support is developable.
3. (Currently amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which said composite part has a curvature, and in which, considering a minimum radius of curvature "r" of said composite part, the start of prepolymerization is effected in a layer of thickness "e" is such that "e" is smaller than  $r/20$ .
4. (Currently amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which said composite part has a curvature, and in which, considering a minimum radius of curvature "r" of said composite part, the start of prepolymerization is effected in a layer of thickness "e" is such that "e" is smaller than  $r/150$ .
5. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which said lengths of precomposite are stacked and deformed individually to make them each fit snugly in succession against said shape of the support.

6. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which said lengths of precomposite are stacked and deformed in groups of several lengths to make them fit snugly collectively against said shape of the support.

7. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the temperature during the molding under pressure in the final molding stage is higher than the glass transition temperature  $T_g$  of the composition of the precomposite.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the stage during which said composition is exposed to ionizing irradiation is carried out with oxygen excluded.

11. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which, during the application of the lengths to said support, stresses are exerted externally on said lengths of precomposite in order to force them to fit snugly against said shape of the support, and said stresses are kept exerted externally at least until the start of the heat treatment stage.

12. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the different lengths of the ~~stack~~ precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by inserting at least in part a layer of said composition, and by exposing said inserted layer, at least in part, to ionizing irradiation, in order to prepolymerize the resin of said inserted layer.

13. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the different lengths of the ~~stack~~ precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by ~~subjecting the stack~~ being subjected to pre-molding at a suitable pressure and temperature in order to continue the polymerization of the resin, at least in part, before any other intermediate stages and before the final molding.

14. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the different lengths of the ~~stack~~ precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by inserting a temporary holding layer comprising essentially a high-viscosity composition.

15. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the viscosity of said composition is adjusted, during the stage of impregnation of the fibers, by increasing the temperature of said composition.

16. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the resin is selected from the group consisting of unsaturated vinylester resins and polyester resins.

17. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the resin is an epoxy resin.

18. (Original) A process according to Claim 16, in which said composition comprises a monomer which can be copolymerized with the resin and the viscosity of said composition is adjusted by varying the proportion of monomer.

19. (Previously presented) A process according to Claim 18, in which said monomer is styrene.

20. (Original) A process according to Claim 50, in which said composition comprises a polymerization photoinitiator and the irradiation lies within the visible ultraviolet spectrum.

21. (Original) A process according to Claim 16, in which said composition comprises a polymerization photoinitiator which is bis (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phenylphosphine oxide and the irradiation lies within the visible ultraviolet spectrum.

22. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 50, in which the reinforcement fibers are selected from the group comprising high-tenacity polyacrylic fibers, oxidized polyacrylonitrile fibers, high-tenacity polyvinyl alcohol fibers, aromatic polyamide fibers, polyamide-imide fibers, polyimide fibers, chlorofibers, high-tenacity polyester fibers, aromatic polyester fibers, high-tenacity polyethylene fibers, high-tenacity polypropylene fibers,

cellulose fibers, rayon fibers, high-tenacity viscose fibers, polyphenylene benzobisoxazol fibers, polyethylene naphthenate fibers, glass fibers, carbon fibers, silica fibers and ceramic fibers.

23. (Original) A process according to Claim 20, in which a glass fiber is used.

24. (Currently Amended) A process according to ~~Claim 4~~ Claim 50, in which a layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer is interposed between some of the lengths of precomposite.

25. (Original) A process according to Claim 24, in which, on the surface of each length intended to receive a layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer, there is deposited a layer of resorcinol formaldehyde latex glue (RFL), said layer of REL glue being dried without reaching a temperature of greater than 100<sup>0</sup>C, before receiving said layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer.

26. (Original) A process according to Claim 24, including, in the final molding stage, joining the layers of the stack, vulcanizing the composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer, polymerizing completely the resin and joining the composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer and the resin.

Claims 27-49. (Cancelled)

50. (New) A process for manufacturing composite parts of given thickness, comprising reinforcement fibers which are parallel to at least one preferred direction of reinforcement, said fibers being embedded in a matrix based on a composition comprising a resin which can be hardened by ionizing irradiation, the process comprising:

arranging said reinforcement fibers substantially parallel to one plane and impregnating them with said composition;

exposing the composition containing said fibers, in a layer of thickness less than said given thickness, to ionizing irradiation, in order partially to polymerize the resin and to obtain a precomposite in which said composition is in a solid phase, the exposure to ionizing irradiation being stopped once an index D constituted by the Shore D hardness of the precomposite divided by the Shore D hardness of the final composite has reached a value of the order of 0.5 and before said index D has reached a value of the order of 0.7;

taking lengths from the precomposite and applying said lengths to a support, the surface of which is non-planar in shape, by stacking said lengths on one another in a number dictated by said given thickness, and by causing said lengths to fit snugly against said shape of the support, and thus to create a stack of stressed lengths; and

subjecting said stack of stressed lengths to final molding at a suitable pressure and temperature to continue the polymerization of the resin and to join said lengths of the precomposite.

51. (New) A process for manufacturing composite parts of given thickness, comprising reinforcement fibers which are parallel to at least one preferred direction of

reinforcement, said fibers being embedded in a matrix based on a composition comprising a resin which can be hardened by ionizing irradiation, the process comprising the following stages:

arranging said reinforcement fibers substantially parallel to one plane and impregnating them with said composition;

exposing the composition containing said fibers, in a layer of thickness less than said given thickness, to ionizing irradiation, in order partially to polymerize the resin and to obtain a precomposite in which said composition is in a solid phase, the exposure to ionizing irradiation being stopped once an index  $T = T_{gf} - T_{gpr}$ ,  $T_{gpr}$  being the glass transition temperature of the composition of the precomposite and  $T_{gf}$  being the glass transition temperature of the composition of the final composite, has become less than 120°C and before said index  $T$  has become less than 30°C;

taking lengths from the precomposite and applying said lengths to a support, the surface of which is non-planar in shape, by stacking said lengths on one another in a number dictated by said given thickness, and by causing said lengths to fit snugly against said shape of the support, and thus to create a stack of stressed lengths; and

subjecting said stack of stressed lengths to final molding at a suitable pressure and temperature to continue the polymerization of the resin and to join said lengths of the precomposite.

52. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the surface of the support is developable.

53. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which said composite part has a curvature, and in which, considering a minimum radius of curvature "r" of said composite part, the start of prepolymerization is effected in a layer of thickness "e" is such that "e" is smaller than  $r/20$ .

54. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which said composite part has a curvature, and in which, considering a minimum radius of curvature "r" of said composite part, the start of prepolymerization is effected in a layer of thickness "e" is such that "e" is smaller than  $r/150$ .

55. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which said lengths of precomposite are stacked and deformed individually to make them each fit snugly in succession against said shape of the support.

56. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which said lengths of precomposite are stacked and deformed in groups of several lengths to make them fit snugly collectively against said shape of the support.



57. (New) A process according to Claim 51 in which the temperature during the molding under pressure in the final molding stage is higher than a glass transition temperature  $T_g$  of the composition of the precomposite.

58. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the stage during which said composition is exposed to ionizing irradiation is carried out with oxygen excluded.

59. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which, during the application of the lengths to said support, stresses are exerted externally on said lengths of precomposite in order to force them to fit snugly against said shape of the support, and said stresses are kept exerted externally at least until the start of the heat treatment stage.

60. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the different lengths of the precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by inserting at least in part a layer of said composition, and by exposing said inserted layer, at least in part, to ionizing irradiation, in order to prepolymerize the resin of said inserted layer.

61. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the different lengths of the precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by being subjected to pre-molding at a suitable pressure and temperature in order to continue the polymerization of the resin, at least in part, before any other intermediate stages and before the final molding.

62. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the different lengths of the precomposite that are stacked on one another are joined temporarily by inserting a temporary holding layer comprising essentially a high-viscosity composition.

63. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the viscosity of said composition is adjusted, during the stage of impregnation of the fibers, by increasing the temperature of said composition.

64. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the resin is selected from the group consisting of unsaturated vinylester resins and polyester resins.

65. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the resin is an epoxy resin.

66. (New) A process according to Claim 64, in which said composition comprises a monomer which can be copolymerized with the resin and the viscosity of said composition is adjusted by varying the proportion of monomer.

67. (New) A process according to Claim 66, in which said monomer is styrene.

68. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which said composition comprises a polymerization photoinitiator and the irradiation lies within the visible ultraviolet spectrum.

69. (New) A process according to Claim 64, in which said composition comprises a polymerization photoinitiator which is bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phenylphosphine oxide and the irradiation lies within the visible ultraviolet spectrum.

70. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which the reinforcement fibers are selected from the group comprising high-tenacity polyacrylic fibers, oxidized polyacrylonitrile fibers, high-tenacity polyvinyl alcohol fibers, aromatic polyamide fibers, polyamide-imide fibers, polyimide fibers, chlorofibers, high-tenacity polyester fibers, aromatic polyester fibers, high-tenacity polyethylene fibers, high-tenacity polypropylene fibers, cellulose fibers, rayon fibers, high-tenacity viscose fibers, polyphenylene benzobisoxazol fibers, polyethylene naphthenate fibers, glass fibers, carbon fibers, silica fibers and ceramic fibers.

71. (New) A process according to Claim 68, in which a glass fiber is used.

72. (New) A process according to Claim 51, in which a layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer is interposed between some of the lengths of precomposite.

73. (New) A process according to Claim 72 in which, on the surface of each length intended to receive a layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer, there is deposited a layer of resorcinol formaldehyde latex glue (RFL), said layer of RFL glue being dried without reaching a temperature of greater than 100°C, before receiving said layer of composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer.

74. (New) A process according to Claim 72, including, in the final molding stage, joining the layers of the stack, vulcanizing the composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer, polymerizing completely the resin and joining the composition based on sulphur-vulcanizable elastomer and the resin.